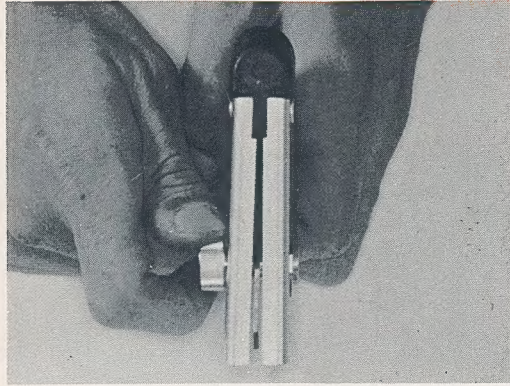


4 IMPORTANT RULES



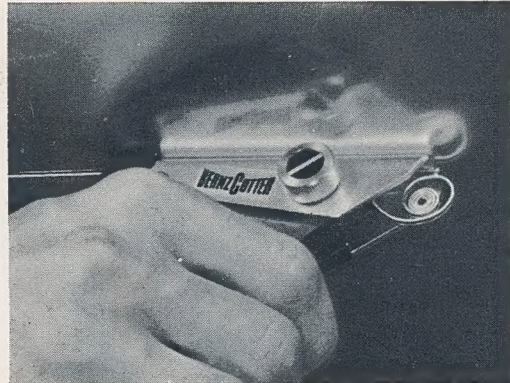
1

Begin by adjusting knob to maximum anvil clearance! (For thinner or softer materials, tighten slightly.)



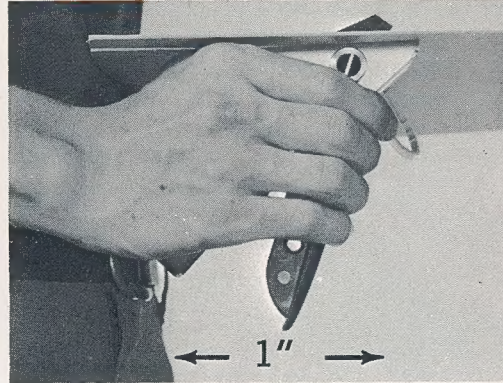
2

Grip BERNZCUTTER well back between thumb and index finger so that anvils form straight line with forearm.



3

Maintaining constant forward pressure, begin to cut with anvils PERFECTLY FLAT to underside of material.



4

Take small, even bites, maintaining constant pressure (Tip of blade handle should only move approx. 1" as shown.)

HOW TO USE YOUR BERNZCUTTER

for further details
see inside . . .

INTRODUCTION

The BERNZCUTTER is a remarkable innovation in cutting tools. Properly used, it will become as valuable to you as your hammer or saw.

The BERNZCUTTER will cut sheet materials easily, cleanly and quickly without the danger of ruining them by cracking, splintering or tearing.

The BERNZCUTTER will cut straight lines, curves and shapes out of flat or shaped materials (cylinders, right angle bends, etc.) It is perfect for cutting plastic laminates (such as Formica) hardboard, metals, etc. (using the proper blade.)

The BERNZCUTTER requires no work bench, or other working support. Materials can be cut "on the job" with no limit to the length or direction of the cut.

THE MOST IMPORTANT POINT concerning the BERNZCUTTER is the necessity to **USE IT PROPERLY**. Spending a few minutes with this book familiarizing yourself with the tool will allow you to use it with optimum results.

HOW IT CUTS

The extraordinary ability of the BERNZCUTTER to cut difficult ma-

terials without damage to the surface is due mainly to the fact that the material being cut is supported at both sides of the point of pressure, thereby avoiding the bending which occurs with a scissor action.

Unlike the knife edges of ordinary shears, the BERNZCUTTER blade is thick, finely toothed, with two right angle cutting edges. Since the blade is not sharp to begin with, it never needs resharpening and is perfectly safe for children's hobbies and crafts.

The BERNZCUTTER cuts into an adjustable slot and removes a strip of material equal to the thickness of the blade. The design is such that tremendous force is easily applied at the point of contact. To a large extent, this is the result of the comfortable handgrip.

Also, the tool's engineering eliminates the need for a spring loaded handle. The steady forward pressure as you work will automatically return the blade to proper cutting position.

WHAT IT WILL CUT

In general, the BERNZCUTTER can be used to cut ANY MATERIAL except those—like china or glass—which shatter rather than give way to pressure. Examples are given below, with thicknesses for main materials. Obviously, there are variations in

HARDNESS which will affect the THICKNESS that can be cut.

Aluminum, 1/16"	Leather
Asbestos	Light plywood
Asphalt tiles	Linoleum
Brass	Pipes, metal or plastic
Cardboard	P.V.C.
Celluloid	Roofing materials
Copper	Screening
Decorative plastic	Steel, mild .040"
laminates, 1/16"	Steel, stainless
Expanded metals	Tinplate
Floor tiles (plastic)	Vinyl sheeting
Formica	Wire netting
Hardboard, 1/8"	Wire reinforced plastics
Hardboard, faced	Zinc
Lead	

BLADE SELECTION

As noted on the blade itself, each blade has been designed for a specific cutting purpose. (If you have purchased a kit containing one blade, its purpose is marked on the exterior of the package.)

Use the following guide for blade use:

Plastics—(noted in red) For laminated plastics such as Formica, and other non-metallic materials.

Metals— (noted in yellow) For sheet metals. Maximum sheet thickness: **SOFT METALS**—such as aluminum, copper—0.062". **HARD METALS**—such as mild steel—0.040".

Shapes— (noted in blue) Profile blade for curves, circles and other shapes. Mainly for plastics and hardboard, but metal can be cut up to 0.032". **USE MAXIMUM BLADE CLEARANCE FOR SMALL CIRCLES.**

INSERTING AND CHANGING BLADE

After proper blade selection, unscrew and remove the knurled knob. Pull out the pivot pin which releases the blade. Slide the proper blade into place, making sure pivot holes are in alignment. Replace pivot pin through handle and blade; then screw knurled knob back on.

ANVIL ADJUSTMENT

The knurled knob adjusts the clearance between the blades and the anvil cutting edges. Contrary to most tools, the BERNZCUTTER operates most

easily when the blade has a slack fit between the anvils.

IN ALL INSTANCES, BEGIN WITH A LOOSE CLEARANCE AND GRADUALLY TIGHTEN TO THE POINT OF MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY. (Fig. 1)

A large clearance between blade and anvils will ease cutting effort. A small clearance produces a cleaner cut. The proper adjustment varies with the material being cut.

When using the blade marked "SHAPES—PLASTICS & LIGHT METALS", allow maximum clearance for small radius curves.



Fig. 1

REMEMBER: TOO MUCH CLEARANCE IS BETTER THAN TOO LITTLE

HOW TO CUT

1—Grip the BERNZCUTTER so that the anvil forms a straight line with your forearm. (Fig. 2)

2—Be sure to grip the BERNZ-



Fig. 2

CUTTER handle firmly back in the hand; securely back between thumb and index finger. (Fig. 2)

3—Grip the material to be cut with your other hand so that the pressure applied directly opposes the direction of the cut (Fig. 3). (If material is large, use a back stop, or rest the edge of the sheet on the floor and cut downward.



Fig. 3

4—Begin cutting by taking as small a "bite" as possible, **MAKING SURE THAT THE ANVILS ARE PARALLEL TO THE SHEET!** (Fig. 3) Starting the cut will require firm, even pressure (especially with metal.)

5—Following the line of cut, take small bites, keeping the pressure point well forward on the anvil surface. For smoothest, fastest cutting an inch movement of the blade handle is recommended (Fig. 4)

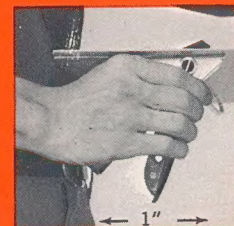


Fig. 4

CUTTING HINTS

CUTTING IN INVERTED POSITION

For many jobs (cutting around cylinders, finishing table edges, etc.) the BERNZCUTTER is most effectively



Fig. 5

used in an inverted position. (Fig. 5) All previous rules apply, most importantly, **keeping the anvils flat against the**

material, with the heel of the hand flat against the handle.

CUTTING CURVES AND SHAPES

When cutting circles and shapes, the looser the clearance, the smaller the arc which can be cut (Fig. 6). If cutting a circle or shape **out of** a sheet, begin by drilling a hole within the shape and cutting outward.



Fig. 6

TRIMMING EDGES

The BERNZCUTTER will trim the edge of any applicable material down to half a blade width. Again, follow normal operating instructions, work slowly and evenly, and keep the inner anvil perfectly flat against the material.



Fig. 7

CUTTING IRREGULAR SHEETS

Irregular sheets (right angle bends, cylinders, etc.) can easily be cut with the BERNZCUTTER without the slightest distortion. Simply keep the anvils parallel to the surface on which the cutting is taking place, changing them as the surface changes.



Fig. 8

CUTTING TO AN EXACTING DIMENSION

If the dimension of the finished piece is critical for perfect fit, be sure to allow for the small strip which the BERNZCUTTER nips out as it cuts. (approximately 1/8")

NOTE: Do not use two hands or force the handle! You can ruin the teeth by trying to cut materials too hard or too thick!

BERNZOMATIC®

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